THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN IOWA THE READY-MADE EDITORIALS IN A NEW DRESS WHO THE LIBERALS ARE-THE MOVEMENT ADVANCING.

IFROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE! DAVENPORT, Aug. 13 .- If a cause can be ludged, as men are, by the company it keeps, Iowa Liberalism appeals to the better sense of every thinker in this State. Upheld by the very flower of the Republican party, the movement struck deeply, if not very broadly, Into the best political material of the State. Of the ex-ceptional drawbacks to such a purpose as popular reform among a scattered and busy population, such as es, something has been said in previous On the other hand, however, the results actually accomplished convey a significant indication of how much may be done in an apparently hopeless cause by the efforts of determined men. It is amusing to ink, and hardly less significant as a fact, that the very meagerness of numbers was, up to a certain time, reck of Liberal sulvation. Intrenched behind a olossal majority, the adversaries of Reform received erisive facrodulity the first outbreak of the in one thinker, there is danger to party dynasty in many. The thought that came feebly at first to a few, in no little time worked up to the many, and the thought of the many is inevitable revolution. The best informed men in the polities of the State have been those who, unwilling to support Grant, were earnest in warning his Reformers that they could hope following in the attempted crusade. Indeed the apparent panelty of numbers was such that the most stendfast and hopeful men in the doubted the wisdom of calling a State Conventiwhich should finally demonstrate to the skeptical the leager proportions of the new movement. faunted, however, by this distrust of friends and the taunts of enemics, the Hon. J. D. Campbell, Chairman of the Liberal State Committee, entered the lists boldly, and summoned the adherents of Reform to make good ith before the people in a delegate Convent strength and establish their purposes. The event mor

than justified Mr. Campbell's faith as you already know. The Des Moines Convention, when the State and elec-toral tickets were put in the field, was, by all compari on, one of the largest and most representative bodies that has of late assembled in the State. It takes a very great deal-indeed, unusual political excitementnove the average industrial Iowan to the necessity of his work and devoting a day or more to the ab stract interests of a party with which he, living remote from cities and towns, can have but a passing interest. State where newspapers are few, and the own in that degree of perfection familiar in Eastern sections, men are seldom moved to that degree of parignation or devotion which leads them to waste time and substance in the interests of a canvass, where no particular principle appeals. There is not now a rea, when even the coldest breast responds to the war cries, and the hearts of even the most moderate are stirred to mutiny and rage.

SECRETARY DOUGLAS AS A GERMAN WRITER

These and correlative facts have not unnaturally pressed those familiar with the poculiar conditions of the State with the notion that success for a party based purely on ideas was in a single campaign impossible, nd this is in no sense an ungrounded opinion. In every State when the Reform cause has come to its full night, the press has worked the greater part of the change. As against no press, the influences and teachings of a well-distributed army of office-holding adhercuts are almost irresistable. This teaching, too, you must know, has been to a great extent supplemented by blood and thunder appeals, concected at Washington and distributed broadcast through the various post-offices in

The most striking of this sort of stuff is a German version of the marrow-freezing essay of Mr. Secretary Douglas, turned into German and sent to the various German journals of the State. Mr. Courad Book, editor of the Iowa Staats Anceiger, received this soul-stirring pronunciamento, but declining to publish it, printed instead a vehement protest against the assumption that he was unable to shape the policy of his journal, which from the first has supported Reform and vigorously upholds the campaign under Greeley and Brown. Every began inflammatory appeals against that monster of treason, spoils, and stratagems—Horace Greeley. who had heard of that gentle for 30 years or more, as one earnestly engaged in the somewhat worthy contest for the amelioration of his kind, are now called upon to stem the current of past conviction, and believe that he not only placed in position the corner-stone of rebellion, but did all one man could do to aid and strengthen its ture. Good people, too, who had the notion that THE TRIBUNE had been engaged as an expon the higher purposes of Republicanism, now mourn to find that that treacherous sheet masked an overween of Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage. These things you laugh at, perhaps, though they are firmly and, as a general thing, easily led part of the which follows the Oriental fashion of fixing its faith on the loudest tom-tom. Among such material as this, and

with these initial advantages, of course it cannot be surprising that Grantism in the passive sense has a strong THOSE WHO FILL THE REFORM BANKS. But in whatever direction the stronger tide may set, a review of the prominent Liberals cannot but reassure those who follow the new political belief. As a prime mover, perhaps, Gen. Fitz Henry Warren should lead the list, having been from the first identified with the inciplent movement in the State, as well as in the Naal assemblages of Cincinnati and New-York, The Hon. Jacob Butler of Muscatine, a gentleman conspicuous alike for ability and high standing, a Grant elector in 1868, who has served several times with honor in the Assembly and State Senate, in the former as Speaker; the Hon. D. C. Cloud of Muscatine, who has been twice Attorney-General; the Hon. H. R. Claussen of Davenport, a German patriot identified with the Schleswig Holstein revolution and exiled therefor, at present a State Senator and probably the most prominent and popular German leader in the State, and noted alike for high character and conspicuous learning; the Hon. M. J. Robliffs, one of the most prominent Germans in the State, the Liberal nominee for State Treas urer, and now serving his fourth consecutive term in the State Legislature; Gen. H. Schefield and the Hon. J. F. Brown, eminent leaders in Washington County, mem bers of the Ear, and possessed of a State reputation and influence, are among the leaders. Kookuk finds a representative Liberal in the Hop. C. F. Davis, a gentleman of wide political infinence. There are besides, many others of equal rank who could be named: Dr. C. Clark of Mount Pleasant, a man of weight and high standing in his district; the Hon. D. Rosa of Burlington, one of the eldest and best known lawyers of Iowa; the Hon. J. H. Williamson of Louisa County, prominent in business and influential in his county; Col. J. S. Magill and Samuel Savons of Clinton County, active and vigorous workers of extended influence and large acquaintance; W. L. Redmond of Jackson County, a banker of position and influence; W. L. Carpenter of Jones County, most active and influential Republican in his locality; the Hon. J. A. Rhomberg of Dubuque, ex-Mayor, and of large local influence, and ex-State Representative of Dubuque; also, the Hon. D. C. Cram and F. J. Mussey, lawyers, and active politicians; the Hon. J. H. Powers of Black Hawk, ex-State Senator, and politically influential; A. J. Lusch of Waterloo, a gentleman of large culture and trustworthy reputation; E. P. Greeley of Nashua, a popular young politician, and very favorably known; Timothy Brown, a leading lawyer of Marshall County, and P. M. Sutton, Cierk of the County; Judge Gilchrist, a man of large legal

character well known throughout the State; Dr. Griffin of Codar Falls, an active, intelligent and widely popular political worker; Mayor Griswold of Marshall, of local influence; Dr. E. S. Gilbert, President of the late Liberal influence; Dr. E. S. Gilbert, President of the late Liberal influence; Dr. E. S. Gilbert, President of the late Liberal end the Liberal nomines for Secretary of State; Col. J. H. Kentry of Council Bluffs, Chairman of the Liberal Executive Committee, and a Republican of excellent reput; Col. C. A. Clark of Hamilton County, an eminont member of the Bar, a soldier of excellent reputation, peasessed of great local influence and of high standing in his district; Capt. Shebal of Dubuque, a man of great ability. high standing, and wide reputation; Col. Nichols of Des Standing, and wide reputation; Col. Nichols of Des Moines. At Fort Dodge, Major A. M. Dawley, the Hon. E. C. Bryan, Fred Hess, Capt. J. A. O. Yeomen are representative Liberals.

THE GRANT PARTY WITHOUT LEADERS. Of this county it must be said, by the way, that it is utterly without Grant leaders of any sort. Col. H. B. Wilson and J. Shay of Lenox County are typical representatives of the party in their district. Ex-Senator D. P. Stubbs of Fairfield, formerly law partner of Gen. J. F. Wilson, Messrs. Colfax and Wilson's rival for the Vice Presidency, has, within a few days, been moved to declare for Greeley. Ex-Senators Pierce and Read of Jefferson County, of State influence, are also aligned in that movement. These, it must be remembered, are names taken at random from letters, local reports, and such other imperfect material as the vet incomplete canvass supplies. A literal manuscript of the names and condition of the leaders in each county could be given, but it would serve the purposes of a census return quite as well as an indication of the stuff of which the Liberal ranks are made. By this I do not imply that all lowans are Liberals—only that each district will, when canvassed, present its proper proportion, and that number in a vote of 206,000 or more would make a pretty complete State Directory. sentatives of the party in their district. Ex-Senator D.

THE OUTLOOK IN ILLINOIS.

THE LIBERAL ORGANIZATION PERFECTED-LO-GAN'S TWO ESTIMATES OF GRANT-A PROB-

ABLE LIBERAL LEGISLATURE. FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CHICAGO, Aug. 16. - Facts begin to group hemselves toward the formation of an intelligen pinion as to the political result in November. Thanks to the excellent district organization and the untiring energy of the Liberal Executive Committee, exhaustive reports, more or less accurate, have been received from more than two-thirds of the 102 counties into which the State is divided. In the formation of the machinery of the campaign it will be remembered that the very best possible material at the disposal of the Liberal organization was put together, to initiate and carry on one of the most remarkable political contests since Lincoln's Senatorial canvass. Gen. J. M. Palmer, remarkable for his practical political working capacity and his first-rate statesmanship, was constituted the Executive Director, and under his unceasing effort the status of the campaign has been assuming definite shape.

THE LIBERALS WELL ORGANIZED. Until the double convention at Springfield, Liberalism was but a name without material party form, without that essential organization which groups communities together for united action. In politics as in all else, there there is a will there is a way; and here the way has been found. Thanks to the thought of the people the campaign of Reform which carried itself forward to the vital point of organization, now recognizes itself or the threshold of victory-a magnificent party, bent on well-ascertained purposes, advised by men earnest only in advancing the Liberal cause. Illinois had been counted on till up to a very late day as the strong rock of Grant's salvation in the West, against whose base the ineffectual waves of revolt should lash themselves in vain. Now, for the first time since 1856, that matchiesa organization which has controlled the country at large, welded together by an uninterrupted series of victories, sees elf crumbling before the tide of Reform.

For people confident not only of the strength of their use, but confirmed in the belief of the absurd weak ness of their neighbors, the Grant men seem to be doing a vast deal of work. To a spectator, the contest, it would seem, could not be fought more bitterly if there were really two parties to the fray instead of one. For a contest with shadows on one side, and the party in power on the other, there is the greatest an slaughter ever seen in one campaign. The regular party organizations are exhausting every effort and striving to the utmost to preserve the flimsy pretense of superi ority at least in numbers. But from the equal indications of strength in every part of the State, from a Congress to a school district, the evidence holds that the numbers are on the side of the Liberals, the boast on the side of the Administration. But boasting now seems to do but little service, and, to the credit of the Grant organs, it is forming less of a staple than heretofore in the conduct of the campaign.

LOGAN'S PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SATING There is a notable lack of figures put forward now, as at first, to prove that there is no "Greeleyism" but on the contrary, urgent exhortation to stand by "loyalty and Grant." Gens. Oglesby and Logan and a long list of minor notables are countermarching through the State, with the war-cries of old, startling the people and continually "discovering no defection." Gen. Logan, however, does not work with the earnestness that insures success. It was rather puzzling to the good man's constituents in hearing the General's enthusiastic culogium, that at other times and upon other occasions a less plea ing picture of the great and good Grant had come hot and strong from the same lips. Gen. Logan is by no means all things to all men, but time was, and that not far back, when he made no scruple in exposing the weakness of our military Executive and stigmatized it in such round terms as none of Gen. Grant's bitterest enemies have yet been found bold enough to attempt. not estimated the General's services in behalf of his chief to be of the greatest possible benefit, and it is claimed that there are those who, like the reviewer of Artemus Ward's "esq.," would be pleased to have him advocate his chief in other places. The General, in fact, is quite as trying in the character of friend to the Administration, and fully as serviceable to the Liberals as he could possibly be in the declared attitude of an adherent, and there are timid friends of the President who resent the Senator's intrusion into the household group as highly dangerous. The General, with all his out spoken and impetuous way, is now, curiously enough, figuring as Orator Puff, the two tones of his voice being Grant and anti-Grant; for that great man in public, against him in private. But the General can assume a discretion he has not; for instance, all the offices, at his suggestion—the available ones—have been filled by workers earnest for Grant; and it will not be for the lack of money, or its appliances, in this city at least, that the regular vote is not held firmly for Grant.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S WANT OF ORGANS. The greatest drawback to the Grant interest is the lack of a numerous party press. In Chicago there is but one morning paper, The Inter-Ocean, which, from its birth, is called on to fight a double battle for Grant and existence, and, it must be confessed, enters the fray with intropidity. The evening papers are less successful as molders of public opinion, in that their identification with office rather weakens their advocacy of Grant. Perhaps the influence of these journals in this single community may be best illustrated by the results lately gained in testing the current sentiment of several large manufacturing and wholesale establishments owned and controlled by prominent supporters of Grant. In the establishment of one of the Farwells a vote gave a showing of 113 for Grant and 65 for Gree ley, which fact, considering that Mr. Farwell one of the strongest and most active of Gen. Grant's adherents, speaks as loudly as figures can for the way the tide turns. Similar results have been gained in various other manufactories and industrial establishments in this city, all indicating the powerlessness of even the most influential of Gen. Grant's friends to stem the tide, where it would naturally seem controllable, if at all. As a distinguished Senator said the other day Where the people read and think, Reform finds its constituents. Actual statistics, so far gathered in the cities accessible to newspapers, show the Liberals superior in numbers, especially in Republican communities, irre-spective of the Democrats, who are, of course, in the ranks of Reform.

The general feeling among the Liberals now, and in-deed I have found it to some extent among the Grant people as well, is one of perfect confidence, that Illinois the County; Judge Gilchrist, a man of large legal attainments; Judge Crafts, active and energetic lawyer and politician; the Hon. Geo. J. Boal of Johnson County, a lawyer conspicuous for ability, and favorably considered for the Liberal Congress nomination, and whose wide popularity is confidently expected to carry him in; the Hon. Exchic Clark of the same county, and one of the best-known politicians of the State; Matthew Phelps of Poweshelk County, a lawyer of local influence; W. E. Shepherd of Mahaska County, a lawyer of character and influence; Gen. J. W. Dixon of Ottumwa, ex-State Senator, and widely influented in his locality; Maj. Cuiom of Hoomed, and active politician; the Hon. S. Edwards of Lucas County, one of the most energetic and influential Republicans in the State, having served in both Houses of the State, laded by troops of popular Trambul, Gen. Publicans in the State, and possessing great influence chrough his large sequalitance; the Hon. O. L. Palmer of the same county, a political student of high attainments, and sometimes considered the most accomplished and effective orator of the State, strongly urged for the Congress nomination of his District; the Hon, S. W. Clevelsand of Polk county, c. Mayer of Des Moines, known throughout the State, and possessing considerable influence is this locality; P. P. Bartile of Polk, a lawyer of standing, and an energetic political worker; the Hon. J. N. Gippin of Madison, a popular speaker and influence in the locality; P. P. Bartile of the State; the Hon. A. R. Hopburn, a brilliant speaker, and well known in every part of the State; the Hon. R. W. W. Morritt of Montgomery County, a man of will give almost as large a majority for Greeley and Brown, as it gave for Grant in 'Gl. For instance, a local

REFORM AGITATION IN OHIO. SPEECH OF GEN. BRINKERHOFF AT HAMILTON-VIOLATIONS BY CONGRESS OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS—HORACE GREELET'S CROTCHETS.

A large and enthusiastic Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held at Hamilton, Ohio, on Saturday night, Mr. Peter Murphy in the chair, with P. G. Berry and Charles M. Miller as Secretaries. Short speeches were made by the Hen. John W. Pollett, Ransford Smith, and others. Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee of Ohio, was the principal speaker, the following being the substance of Here we are seven years away from the clo

his remarks;

Here we are seven years away from the close of the Rebellion, and peace has not come to our country to-day. Still we find trouble; we find the people unreconciled. Who is to blame! That is the question. The Thirteenth, Pourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments were adopted, and I voted for them all. The Republicans stood by them to the last. We believed that it was right and proper that security should be taken for the future, and therefore we united upon the amendments to the Constitution as a guarantee for future security. When issseame, when Grant was haugurated and took possession of the White House, we thought then the time had come, if not before, surely when we could extend the right hand of followship. Now what has been done! Look at it. Instead of governing the people according to forms of the Censtitution, instead of giving them the opportunity for enjoying a just Government, a Government for themselves and by themselves, according to the just and fundamental idea of the United States, we sent upon them a swarm of office-holders who were aliens to their soll. We sent judges of our own selection; we sent United States marshals; we sent postmasters; land in their wake we sent a legion of men into that country to execute our laws, as gaugers, collectors, and assessors; and they took possession of the machinery of that Government. They excluded from the direction of their affairs the people who paid the taxes and owned the land. Could we expect, under such eircenmentanes, that peace and good-will should prevail! What more did we! We traveled on with a series of legislation, which I kave not time to go into to-night step by step, overriding the forms of the Constitution. If you will look through the legislation for the last four years, as I have, you will see that at overy session they have trampied upon the constitutional rights of the States, and how we have exceeded, through one Congress, the powers that belong to Congress, and then I think you will believe, as I do, that its tine to call a hal

I simply wish to call your attention to one or two things. Let us look at one. What is the great guardian of republican institutions? What is the great guardian of republican institutions? What is the great guardian of republican liberty? Is it not that great writ and principle for which England struggled for a thousand years, the habeas corpus? Our fathers embodied that writ in the Constitution of the United States, and have made strict injunctions that never, except in two instances, should that writ be suspended. It says that the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except when, in times of invasion or rebellion, the public safety shall require it. Is there any man in the sound of my voice to-night that believes there has been any invasion or rebellion in these United States for the past four years! If there is, I would be glad to hear from him, and have him name the time and place. I hear no reply. You know, and I know, that during these past four years there has been no rebellious flag these past four years there has been no rebellious flag these in the air. The banner of the Union has past four years there has been no rebellious upon our soil. There has been no rebellious floating in the air. The banner of the Union floated supreme over every inch of our soil; and during these past four years, throughout the length breadth of this land we find upon the statute-book, there by the Congress which you and I helped to elect law which places the power in the hand of one man, is United States and hurried away to a Federal prison without the power of any court, without the power of any authority in the State of Ghlo, to inquire the reason why. Is not that true! I hear no reply. And now, my Republican friends who have acted with me so many years, shall you and I stand by and see that great writ of liberty, that writ which more than anything else characterizes our American institutions from the firstitutions of despotism, shall we stand by and see it stricken down! That it is park in existence and see it enarsterizes our American, shall we stand by and see it tutions of despotiam, shall we stand by and see it stricken down! That it is not in existence to-day, that it is not upon the statute-book, is simply because of the moral influence of the Liberal Republican Convention, beld in Cincinnati on the 1st of May. (Cheers.)

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT. The foundation of our liberty, that without which lib erty is but a name in this country, is the purity and the acredness of the ballot-box. When you lay your band pon the ballot-box, you put a dagger at the heart of berty. So jealous were our fathers of the ballot-box hat they embodied it in the Constitution of the United tates that Congress should never, except in a single in-lance, interfere and legislate upon the subject of electhat they embodied it in the Constitution of the United States that Congress should never, except in a single instance, interfere and legislate upon the subject of elections anywhere in the States, and it was with reluctance that they did allow that. They said, for certain reasons might fix thet time and place and manner of electing members of Congress, and none other, and yet, when you go to the statute-book of 1870 and 1871, you find a statute which not only legislates upon that one single item upon which Congress had power to act, but if reaches far beyond that. It reaches down to the elections of the States. Not only does it reach to the State elections, but to our county elections, our township elections, and our school district elections. It allows the President of the United States, through the judges of the United States, to enforce at least a hundred penitentiary stand silent and see a law upon the statute-book which authorizes the employment of such a force, I say to you if he is not alarmed, that the time has come that the Republic, like the old Boman Republic, is on the downward road to despotism. [Cheers.] Now, my Republican friends, are we at the dictate of party to stand by in silence and make no protest! Nay, verily. That that statute does not exist to-day in its efficiency is due to the late Perspilean Convention at Cincinnal. blican Convention at Cincinnati

HORACE GREELEY'S CROTCHETS. When I look around upon these intelligent faces, l when I look around upon these intelligent faces, I know you know the career of Horace Greeley as well as I do. I ask you, then, if at any time for the last thirty years—the period during which Horace Greeley has been before the people—you can name a time that he was not in favor of the elevation of the workingmen of the country! Has there been anywhere upon this planet, within the last thirty years, a struggle of the people for liberty or for advancement in any country, whether in Europe or America, from the frozen snows of Poland to the saung skies of Italy—in Germany, in France, or in Ireland—has there ever been a time when Horace Greeley failed to stand up as the champion of the people! I pause for a reply, and hear none. Horace Greeley has never foraction the people from whom he came. But they say Horace Greeley has evotehets. I would like to talk about those crotchets, and if any gentleman here to-night, who objects to the crotchets of Horace Greeley, will name one of them, if I can't show in five minutes by the watch that that crotchet was on behalf of the working people, springing from an honest desire to elevate them, then, I'll go home, and won't make another speech this campaign. Let us look at some of them. They say he had a crotchet which was Fourierism. People thought it meant free love or something worse. What was Horace Greeley's crotchet on that point! He looked out on the surface of society, and he saw a mighty struggle for daily bread; he saw the masses struggling along from year to year without any aim of their own, with simply enough to get along from day to day. On the other hand, he saw mon of capital, and strength, and influence, overriding all the rest. He thought society was badly organized, and thought there ought to be some way by which laboring men might get up higher. What did he do! Why, his Fourierism know you know the career of Horace Greeley as well as and strength, and influence, overriding all the rest. He thought seciety was badly organized, and thought there ought to be some way by which laboring men might get up higher. What did he do! Why, his Fourierism consisted in the idea of associated labor; that the laboring men themselves should own the factory in which they worked; that they themselves should put their own money in if they had any, and if they had not they should put their labor in as part owners. In other words, he was in favor of associated workmen, and I say to you to-day, that when I look into this great problem of labor and seek some amelioration for the workingmen, I see no better way than by discussion and the education of our people to a time when this idea of associated workmen can be carried out, when every man shall be part owner of the factory in which he works. That was Horace Greeley's Fourierism, and so honest was he that instead of pursuing the course that was pursued by James Gordon Bennett, and holding on to the stocks of The TRIBUNE, he said: "I will let you workmen—you men who are in my employ—own a portion of the shares of The TRIBUNE and share in the profits." He gave them a portion of the shares.

THE PEACE MEDIATION.

And so take those other crotchets, if you please. They

And so take those other crotchets, if you please. They say he had crotchets during the war. What are they? They say he wanted peace at any price; that he hurried himself over into Canada to talk with a lot of Rebel Commissioners there for the purpose of making a peace at any price. I say, when you come to look at the conduct of Horace Greeley upon that occasion, this was one of the wisest things done during the whole conduct of the war. I am here to defend it. Now let us look at it. Bemember the time. It, was a dark day for our Government. We had suffered reverses; we had covered that Southern country all over with the graves of our bravest and our best; in every home in this broad State of Ohio there was a vacant chair. Loved ones lay beneath the sod or were in the army. The time had come when our people felt they would like to have an honorable peace, if it could be procured. There was trouble in our own State. At that time some men came and set themselves down on the other side of the line, claiming that they were the representatives of the Southern Government, and claiming that they had terms of peace were terms that were honorable, and terms of peace were terms that were honorable, and terms of peace were terms that were honorable, and terms could be accepted, it would be undersoned to it. The trouble was in the Northern mind. The people were clamorous to know; something about it; and Horace Greeley, seeing the situation, stepped out and said: "Let me go and interrogate these men! If we find that they have terms, let the people know it, and if they have not, let the people know it, and if they have not, let the people know it, and if they have not, let the people know it, and if they have not, let the people know it, and if they have not, let the people know it, because the people are going to fight this thing out to an honorable conclusion." He went there and found that this Peace Convention was moonshine; that they had no authority from the Rebel Government; that they had no authority from the Rebel Gove And so take those other crotchets, if you please. They say he had crotchets during the war. What are they !

NORTH CAROLINA KU-KLUX.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE ORDER ADMINISTRATION MISREPRESENTATIONS-ORIGI-NAL CHARACTER OF THE KU-KLUX-EXTEN-UATING CIRCUMSTANCES OF ITS OUTRAGES-GRANT MEN ENCOURAGING THE NEGROES TO VIOLENCE - NO KU-KLUX NOW IN THE STATE

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 17 .- Gen. Grant's Aministration, moved by a desire to make political capital, is doing the State of North Carolina a great mat rial injury by its repeated and persistent misrepresenta tion of the spirit and character of her people, Correspondents of Grant newspapers and editors of Administraorgans are apparently striving to convince the Northern people that the Conservative party, which includes almost the entire white population of the State, are Kuho welcome Northern immi grants with stripes and the knife of the assassin, and their families with social ostracism and personal contempt. I say that it is for political reasons that these utterly false and malignant misrepresentations are published, for, as soon as the character and disposition of these people become known and the men who now have control of the negro vote in this and other States and throught it govern large tions of the South, will lose the countenance and support of every honest Northern man, no matter to wha party he belongs. I know of only three things which can now stand in the way of the material prosperity of this State-the Ku-Klux, bad State Government and the demoralization of labor. The late election, I believe, has given to the country the assurance of honesty and coonomy in the future management of State affairs. The enormous bonded debt of the State, create by the wholesale stealing of the last Admi State Government, will never be paid in full, but some compromise will be made with the holders of the bonds, and no party will in the future dare to repeat what was done by the Legislature of 1969 and '70. So no immigrant need have any fear of being taxed out of his homestead if be settles in North Carolina.

END OF THE KU-KLUX-ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE ORDER.
The Ku-Klux is dead and buried so deep that even Ad-

ninistration conjuring cannot raise its ghost. As an act of simple justice to the people of this State, I wish I could reach every honest man in the North, regardless of party affiliations, and tell him what I know about the Ku-Klux in North Carolina. This very Summer, strangers arriving in Raleigh have seriously inquired of cititens there whether it would be safe to travel through certain western and middle counties. Safe! Why there never has been a time even when the Ku-Klux excitement was at its hight, that a stranger could not go from Currituck to Cherokee with less danger of molestation than he would encounter in going from the Battery to Harlem River. The Ku-Klux was not indigenous to North Carolina, and with few exceptions prevailed here only in its milder forms. When it took the law into its own hands it did so originally only for the mutual protection of life and property. Bad men took advan tage of its existence, and in its name committed many outrages, but I do not believe that its founders in this State ever intended it to be used as an engine to perse cute men for political opinion. During my stay in North Carolina, I have visited nearly every county where Ku-Klux outrages were ever reported. I have met and talked confidentially but freely with some of the men who composed the order; I have learned the particulars of murders and whippings from persons living near where the deeds were committed, and I lieve that I know something of the rise of the Ku-Klux. mething of the character of its members, and some thing of its general objects. The Ku-Kiux assumed the character of a vigilance committee only in three sec-tions of the State. Eisewhere, if it existed at all, its lodges were simply political clubs formed for the purpose of uniting the Conservative voters and bringing their full strength to the polls, or societies for mutual protection in case of a general uprising of the negroes. In Sampson County, and in Alamance and Caswell counties, in Judge Tourgee's district, and in Cleveland and Rutherford countles, in Judge Logan's district, it became aggressive, and did, in many instances, take the law into its own hands. The rise of the Ku-Klux in Sampson County, so far as I have been able to learn, was due to local causes and to the peculiar character of the people. The outrages there were committed during 1870, and consisted of whippings and the murder of one or two negroes. That they were not political in their character is apparent from an examination of the vote of the County in the several ctions since 1868, the vote of that year not be test of the strength of parties. In each of the last three ections the Conservatives have carried the county by from 130 to 450 votes. Now, a desperate set of men might resort to force to secure the votes of negroes and white Republicans, if they did not have control of a county or were in danger of being beaten, but never in a county like Sampson, where they had a majority which they had no danger of losing, and we must look further for an

explanation.

CAUSES OF KU-KLUX OUTRAGES An examination of any good map of North Carolina will show that Sampson County has not only been avoided by the railroads, but, unlike the adjoining counties of Bladen and Cumberland, has no navigable river cunning through it. It is, therefore, one of the remote counties of the State, though surrounded by others which are easily accessible. The character of its population is also different from that of surrounding counties. Cumberland was originally settled by Scotchmen, who were joined, during the present century, by a num ber of Yankees from Connecticut. These people have always had a high appreciation of what is called a liberal education, and almost every family with any pretensions to respectability has sent one or more sons o college, even though the strictest economy had to be practiced at home in order to pay for it. The people of Cumberland County, before the construction of railroads, came constantly into contact with people from other parts of the State and from other States Favetteville being at the head of navigation, nearly all of the produce of the western counties was sold there or shipped to Wilmington. While these circumstances have therefore, made the surrounding people very intelligent and progressive, the majority of the inhabitants of Sampson have remained in comparative ignorance, and have been distinguished for their strong prejudices. These prejudices have rather been excited than soothed since the war by the course of the Federal Government. The sending of colored troops among such a people was very unwise, although the prudence of the officers who commanded them prevented much of the trouble that would otherwise have occurred. The conduct of the Internal Revenue officers also tended to exasperate the people. The men they have employed to assist them as deputy marshals, &c., have often been fellows of no character, and their treatment of respectable citizens has, in many instances, I have no doubt, been outrageous. None of these things justify any set of men in taking the law into their own hands and whipping a negro who might be guilty of any crime, but their existence, carefully concealed in all Adminis tration reports, shows that, to some extent, those who took part in the outrages did not de so from simple innate depravity, thirst for blood, or a desire to abuse the negroes as a race. Many of the whippings were inflicted without any preconcerted plan. A set of drunken fellows, going home from a corn-husking or some other frolic, filled with bad whisky, passing the cabin of a negro who was accused of some misdemeanor, would take himfout and whip him. From all I can learn, the number of men in Sampson County engaged in these acts was comparatively small, and nothing of the kind has occurred there

in two years. Judge Tourgee's district, lying in the center of the State and including Alamance and Caswell Counties, the scene of the Kirk-Holden war, was the home of the Ku-Klux in 1870. It is unnecessary for me to repeat what occurred in those counties. There is no doubt that several men were murdered and a great many whipped, though the Ku-Klux are charged with many acts of which I believe the order to be innocent. I have never, however, seen the facts connected with the rise of Ku-Kluxism in this region published, as I learned them when there. In Alamance County. I met a gentleman who, as counsel for some of the Ku-Klux prisoners, knew more about the order than any one else I have seen who was not a mem-ber. He gave me a list of at least a dozen white persons who were murdered and of a great number of barns and houses burned in that county before the first Ku-Klux outrage was perpetrated. instances discov guilty persons were in many ered, tried, and sentenced to publishment. They were generally negroes or low-down white Republicans. Judge Tourgee's conduct at this time was very exasper-ating to the citizens who looked to his court for protection. I use the words of my informant, who, speaking of the matter, exclaimed : "Why, Sir, if you had gon into his court when he was trying some of these cases, you would have thought that, instead of beings a Judge, he had been retained as counsel for the prisoner. I have heard him make the most outrageously partisan charges to the juries, and have known him to absolutely adjourn court to make a

and sentenced in his court," I remarked; "if this was so, what was the excuse for the Ku-Klux 1" "Yos, he couldn't help convicting a great many, though many more escaped, and the authors of many outrages were never discovered. But the thing did not stop there. Tourgee and Holden put their heads together, and in about two weeks as many hundreds of prisoners were pardoned out and sent home. The burnings and murders still continued, and the people, seeing that they could hope for no protection from the Court, took the law into their own hands. I know that there were abuses, for those are inevitable where lynch law prevails. The Ku-Klux doubtless did punish some innocent persons, and many crimes were committed in the name of the Ku-Klux by desperate fellows, for which the Ku-Klux were in no way responsible. But, Sir, something had to be done. It is not in the nature of the Anglo-Saxon race to stand quietly by and see his property destroyed and his friends murdered without seeking redress. went through a terrible experience here, and though I never joined the Klan, I could excuse those who did."

HOW THE NEGRO OUTRAGES COULD HAVE BEEN STOFFED.
"Did your people think that the Union Leagues had anything to do with the outrages of which you speak !"

Leagues set the negroes on, though some of our people believe so. It has seemed to be the policy of many of the unprincipled carpet baggers to prevent a kindly feel ing between the negroes and their late masters. It is only by constantly inciting the blacks against the whites that the Grant men can hope to keep control of the negro vote, and thus retain any power themselves. I'll tell you what I do believe, and that is that the white Administrationists could have prevented the outrages of which we complained, had they been so disposed. lived in Wilmington a while since the war. In 1863, the olored men got so disorderly whenever they had a political parade that it was unsafe for white persons to go upon the streets. They fired into houses, broke windows, and committed many excesses. Finally, some of the leading merchants sent to New-York for 209 of the most improved muskets, and then dispatched a secret committee to several of the most influential white Grant leaders. They were informed what preparations had been made to stop these outrages, and told that, unless these things stopped, they would be the first victims. 'But,' said these gentlemen, 'you don't suppose we apnot to hold us responsible.' The only reply was that the white Grant leaders could prevent the recurrence of such things, and must do it or suffer the conse quences. Well, Sir, the next negro procession that turned out passed quietly through the streets, molesting no one. So I believe that the negroes might have been controlled in Alamance."

There has not been in either Alaman well County a single Ku-Klux for more than two years. Other counties in the same judicial district suffered less than those named, and though there were branches of the Ku-Klux in all of them, I have been unable to hear of any unlawful acts committed by them. I am also assured by gentlemen of both parties in several of those counties that the Klan never intimidated a negro or sought to influ-

ence his vote except in a legitimate way. THE BREAKING UP OF THE ORDER Rutherford and Cleveland were the counties in which the Ku-Klux last appeared in North Carolina. I have een in neither of them, but have visited Gaston, Lincoln, Burke, and McDowell counties, which adjoin them. These are in Judge Logan's district, and, though the Klan in these counties seems to have had no c Klan in these countries seems to have been to the tion with the Order in other portions of the State, but rather to have been an offshoot of the South Carolina Ku-Klux, which was most active it the adjoining county of Spartanburg, I believe tha Judge Logan's incompetence and his failure to give the people justice alone made its existence possible. It is

regret ithat the Ku-Kiux ever existed. They do not justify its excesses; they only claim that there were extenuating eircumstances which the people of the North have never known and which justice requires should be published and they do protest that it is unfair and unjust to a peaceful, law-abiding State that the respectable white people of the Conservative party misdemeanor which bad men commit within its borders. It can show, for the past year, as good a record for peace and good order as any Northern State of the same size, and Grant's Administration has no right, even for the purpose of making political capital, to turn the tide of immigration, which it so carnesily invites, away from its borders, by grossly misrepresenting the state of society here. The subject of labor in this State will be treated in another letter.

THE HASSLER EXPEDITION.

SURVEYING SHOALS-A POETICAL DIVERSION-ARRIVAL AT ACAPULCG.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. U. S. STEAMER HASSLER, Aug. 5 .- We left Panama on the 24th ult., and spent a large part of the day in searching for some rocks said to lie in a certain position, apparent at high tide. We could not find them even at low tide, and passed on to the shoal on which the English ship Tartar struck in 1863, but which has never been surveyed. . We found it on the 1st of August, and spent three days in making a preliminary sur vey and chart. There is scarcely any tide at that point, and the great body of the shoal has five or six fathoms of water upon it, but there are also several places in which there is but little over three fathoms, and it was upon one of these that the Tartar struck. The shoal lies directly in the track of the coasting vessels, and the work which the Hassler did in those three days will be a positive gift of some value to the navigators on this

oast, and, through them, to the civilized world. While the officers of the vessel were thus engaged, I amused myself with watching the birds and fish, the water-spouts, and thunder-storms that passed near us Four gannets outdid the gigantic petrel of Connor's Cove in their imitation of Col. Scott's coon. We did no so much as point a gun toward them; but as soon as the ship was anchored, and the boats began to plant buoys and survey the water, these gannets came into the boats and the ship, and allowed themselves to be taken with the hands, without resistance. They were killed and skinned, ready for stuffing and mounting. One was even so obliging as to disgorge some beautiful little fish, just swallowed, that the Professor might put them in alcohol. I also found amusement in reading, and among other things, read a few of Chamisso's letters. One of them contains a song so amusing that I have tried to transfer its playfulness to English rhyme. To understand it, it is only necessary to remember that Chamisso was a favorite with the scientific men and explorers of his day, and was several times complimented by having bugs, and plants, and islands named for him; also that Schlemihl was a poor shiftless fellow, terribly unfortunate, the hero of a tale by Cha misse, so popular, that every poor devil was called a

Who gave a Carabus to me,
Yet left it by the Alaskan Sea?
'Twas Dr. Eschscholz' gift, so nice;
'Tis he dispenses bugs and lice.
He gave that Carabus to me,
'Yet left it by the Alaskan Sea. Who gave me out of rich Peru
As cheap a weed as ever grew t
That youngster Kunth, without a qualm
Gave Achyranthes, not a palm;
He gave me out of rich Peru
As cheap a weed as ever grew.

Who gave me, in the Polar Seas, olle of rocks where brandy 'd freeze t 'Twas Kotzebue, who can divide, As he sees fit, the land and tide; He gave me, in the Polar Seas, A pile of rocks where brandy 'd freeze. Those Polar rocks are no soft bed,
And Achyranthes is not bread,
Alaskan bugs no gold disburse,
My heart is heavy—net my purse;
Those Polar rocks are no soft bed,
And Achyranthes is not bread.

Ah! would some chap to me award,
(Or King, or Emperor, Duke or Lord,)
Full honors payable in gold
In monthly payments duly told.
Ah! that would be the chap for me,
Or King or Emperor his degree.

nt no man, no manethinks of that, Schleamhi's always a poor rat, And I, the tather of the race, Must with their poverty keep pace: No! no man, no man thinks of that, A Schlemini's always a poor rat. Yesterday we came to Acapulco, just in time for the malitical speech." "But frou say men were convicted | boat to San Francisco.

THE FASHIONS.

AUTUMN MODES AND NOVELTIES.

THE CAPRICES OF FASHION-THE NEW IMPOR

TATIONS FOR PALL-NEW COLORS AND MA-

TERIALS-TRIMMINGS-WHAT PASHION PROM-

Fashion, as full of caprice as the wind,

or a passé belle, after varying to all points of the com-pass, and the intermediate stations, driving modifies into assanity, and rendering idiotic for life designers of pat-

terns, has returned with all the ardent force of first affection, to polonaises! "Nous verrons!" exclaims Madam De Dong, furiously "For basques and basque backs and points, and vests are already ordered."

'Peste !" chimes in Monsieur the designer," and out

out too." And verily, the horizon would have

out too." And verily, the horizon would nave looked yet more gloomy, but for the provi-dential aid of the sun, whose unexpected intenses heat kept people in mountain fastnesses, by the break-ers' roar, in cool farm retreats, forgetting fashions, for-

getting designs and designers, intent only upon keeping

col. Meantime come scraps of tidings from over the

water that so wedded are they abroad to the graceful,

We have been for a long time gradually returning to

from which flows streamers of ribbon and large, full

bows. This, after all, though perhaps grotesque, yet

The colors, too, for this season are in accordance with

tints inexplicably blended, the faintest pink dissolving

rose; one almost expects to inhalo the faint, sweet fra

grance, and the tea rose of last year is again revived,

ily, and ciel pale of a lighter tinting. To these

suggestive of that symbolic straw showing which way

Then again for evening silks, or any fufl dress occa-

sions, comes the brilliant peacock colors, and an indea-

cribable melange of confused hues imitating the plumage

of the birds of the air, the rainbow, of the fish of the sea.

The blue-green of a humming-bird's breast, the irridis-

cent changing hues of a dying dolphin, and a color called

mar tin-pechéur, of the king-fisher tribe. A charming color of the most exquisite shade of ashes

of roses is called marmotte, and ranking next in quie

shades, which are perfection in a street toilett, are the

ints called rossignol, nightingale; romier, wood-pigeon; and poussier, in which all colors of dust are concentrated

Absinthe, a greenish gray, the color of a juvenile toad;

amphibole, the deeper color of the toad's mamma; the

salamander, a melange of all the greens and grays; alli-

gator, a mottled gray; lichen, the color most affected by a dyspeptic frog; and histarche, a grasshopper green, are all popular. It will be seen that the colors most ad-mired are exceedingly dull, fade, and quiet. A mixture

of so many tints makes it necessary, for the benefit of the merchant as well as for his patrons, that they should

be well posted ias to the peculiarity of styles and the

like, for example, a costume of "wood-pigeon" for the

street, she will send for a sample of "romir, faille."

Faille will be the popular silk, and is a soft, exquisite,

lustrous gros-grain. Madame, meantime, can have he patterns sent to her of a charming "Alligator," or "Sarde," an excellent unfading stone color, or perhaps, if a very dark brown is preferred, "boileau," which is

birch color, will answer. If one knows the shade of pot-

ter's clay, and likes it, orders can be sent for "Argile;"

nor must the pretty gray-green of mignionette be for

gotten. All bright or high colors are absolutely passe.

Eheu, Doily Varden! yet do the same styles in magnifi-

cent figured brocades appear, as Watteau and the well-

known Pompadour. Superb silks in damasked ara-

besques, satins stiff enough to stand alone by reason of

quets, and all varieties of rich stuffs, varying from \$15 to

ing costumes two shades are shown together which are

utterly different, and one might cavil at the incongruity,

the weight that is in them of great embroidered bou

\$20 a yard, are among the new importations. Fo

me possessed by each. As Mademoiselle would

familiar with, with a great variety of

herb color.

softest buff, not inaptly compared to chamois.

tainly picturesque and graceful.

charming, becoming, useful, piquant—one has to stop for lack of expressive adjectives—polonaises, that, at though fresher styles will naturally come in, yet shad "I would not like to say that the managers of the we not be curtailed of the long skirted and draped pelo maise, even though basques may be and will be worn a Ladies who have worn plain garments last season may amuse themselves by having them ripped apars and braided and embroidered, being careful not to omit the importance of little jet beads worked in also. the styles of Louis XV., and now it may be truly said that we shall fairly represent the court ladies of that period, of which the features are an immensity of ruckings, puffings, bows, cinetures, folds, paniers, drapings, parasols, with immensely long handles, hair dressed to an extravagant hight, and perched upon it a tiny hat. grows upon the affections and admiration, being the styles. There is the leard and serpent, of that subtle green almost indescribable; an exquisite tint of the do we find as closely imitated as is possible the aurors into dove gray. Yet another levely Quakerish gray, gris fire, rose frais, has something of the tint of a dying as a creamy pink; a new color is big, wheat; and fee

brighter hues there are the amethystine blue of a mid-summer sky; paradise blue is another of the same famare added the pale, fresh, pink coral and the delicate lavenders and violets we are all fashion blows, for beside the serpent-green, are Chasseur or hunters, are the gloomy cypress, tender myrtle, Nile, water-green, the dusky sad olive, and a bronzed green. A color sacred to the memories of many a dear old grandmother is puce, revived with a dismal sage and

Judge Logan's incompetence and his failure to give the people justice alone made its existence possible. It is no doubt true that in most of the counties where the Ku-Klux flourished it was impossible to convict a man of Ku-Kluxing; but it must be remembered that in the same counties it was equally impossible to convict a Republican, white or black, of any crime, or, if they were convicted, they were almost sure to be pardoned. A great many men who were members of the Klan fied after the passage of the Ku-Klux law, and the people of the country have been led to believe that all of them were guilty of having participated in raids. Such was not the case. Comparatively few men took any part in, or knew anything about the outrages committed, and yet it was only necessary, under the Ku-Klux law to prove that a man had been a member of a Klan, even though he had joined long before any violence had been committed or thought of, and had never attended a meeting after his initiation, to convict him of conspiracy, and to send him to the Penitentiary. I do not think it strange that under these circlimatances, even innocent men left their homes.

There is not, to-day, in the whole State of North Carolina, a single Ku-Klux, and, what is more, I believe that regard for the law has been so far restored that, while the nexroes now very generally respect the rights and properly of their white neighbors, the latter have no longer any disposition to take the law into their own hands. From one end of North Carolina to the other I have heard the Conservatives express nothing but

give it all her nod of approval.

Bronzes in yellow are called "Hindostan;" Bengal is the green, and Santo Domingo is a dull Pompeian red. Either of these bronze shades can be worn together. A really beautiful color, if anything so fairy-like can be

and venture to whisper of bac

named, is of the creamy tint of the Provence rose. It is colorless by day, and requires gas to give it the mellow shade. This is aptly named "illusion faille," and is worn combined with a pale blue called "India sky," and this atter shade is also worn with marine blue, and the peasock colors combined with the bronzes; the deepest bine is worn with the faint tint of tea rose; and the grid souris, meaning mauve color, is combined with Azot green. Olive and mignionette green go together, and two shades of blue seem in marvelously bad taste, yet

so exquisitely are the costumes made up in waves of rufles, drapings, puffs, and flouncings, that one becomes reconciled to the originality of the idea.

In other materials newly imported, and of old friends

mproved upon and freshly garnished, awaiting greater triumphs, are facouné fabrics, meaning that the figures covering the surface in damask designs are wrought in the loom. , These are just like the old-fashioned damask, emuants of which are yet cherished by those whose suroundings speak of the past. The broche serge, silky, soft, thick, with a fine twill, is among the newest all's, and is covered with wandering vines, flowers, and quaint arabasque designs, in a somber color upon a black ground. This will be used mostly for polonaises. The 'Jacquard" woolen goods of last year will loose none of their popularity, and fill with ecstacies the lovers of all quaint stuffs, speaking past ages. The ground of quiet overed as are the broche designs, excepting that this possesses the distinction of raised figures in silk. Not for entire costumes is Jacquard intended, but to wear over skirts of costly velvet, or silken sheen. Taese with over skirts of costly velvet, or silken sheen. Taese with
the new satines, which are more pilable than those of last
season, and the Jacquard popilin of more moderate price
than its rich namesake, are the most important of the
new goods, with an exception of the ceru woolen goods,
rosembling in color the dainty batiste, and in quality
ranking with the warmest flannel. It is sufficient that
they are quaint, new, and impossible for the milion, te
make them greatly favored.

Our old friends, the mohair goods, come as fresh for
the campaign brighter than ever, not like the mohair,
whose name is a synonym for everything flimsy and
worthless, but the mohair called the "Beaver," and the
"Buffalo" alpacas of the rare manufacture, are silly.

whose name is a synonym for everything flims; and worthless, but the mohair called the "Beaver," and the "Buffalo" alpacas of the rare manufacture, are silky, soft, and radiant as of yore. With these excellent fabrics a novelty makes its appearance this Pall, in the shape of a trimming of the same material, called the "National dress trimming," saving an infinity of trouble to dressmakers. For economical house-wives with Mrs. Toodles's proclivities and an illy-regulated thirst for bargains, the "Mountain-peak braud" of linen is highly recommended as being absolutely free from cotton. There are also some new French calicoes of the old Pompadour school, over the cloudliness of whose grounds flowless are strown; also the gayest of Autumnal flowers, a scarlet bud of a bean vine, a bunch of highly tinted leaves, and edicate shaded tints of wood color, prescient of the coming season.

Another old friend makes its appearance after long oblivion in watered ribbons. Jet will be extremely oblivion in watered ribbons.

prescient of the coming season.

Another old friend makes its appearance after long oblivion in watered ribbons. Jet will be extremely fashionable. Young ladies who find German wools and silk embroides; too warm work, are advised to procure very fine wire and string thereon tiny jet bends to an unlimited extent. It is a marvelous antidote for impatience, requires no thought, and is occasionally a better sedative than a bad novel. After several yards of wire shall be strung with beads, then taste and execution are required of deft, dainty fingers, to form into flowers, leaves, or any designs chosen, ready for the ornamentation of hats by and by. The old-fashioned, so-called, jet ornaments have had their day. The coming jet trimming will be imported as above described, but is easily initiated into graceful vines, roses, fringes, stars, medallious, and algrettes. For the latter a piece of black crincline, doubled, will answer, thickly workedjover with the tiny glistening jets; it must be cut into shape first.

An emperium of fashion gives us welcome assurances of the undying popularity of polonaises, that basqued will be also very fashionable, and that a new manufer will be also very fashionable, and that a new manufer will be also very fashionable, and that a new manufer one, of a new variety in the polonaise, called the "Vonnan," a specially adapted for those inclined to calobar point, and be lat the graceful "Margaerite" yet reigna supresse. With these we must rest content until the approach.

stands pay par besetter their two bases, and these ; year court bigges accepts to claim; the bently break,